#### Tammany's Candidate for President Urges Warfare Upon the Trusts. Taxation and the

"What is to become of our industrial freedom?" was the question which Edward M. Shepard, of New York, Tammany's candidate for president of the United States, asked of the members and guests of the Iroquois club at its annual Jackson day banquet at the Auditorium, Chicago, on the evening of Monday, March 16. In his answer to the question Mr. Shepard sounded a note of warning to the democratic party against the invention of an issue. and declared that the real issue was trusts against trades unionism.

Mr. Shepard's prominence as a pros pective candidate for the democratic nomination for president easily made him the chief speaker of the evening. His enunciation of the principles of the party, as he interpreted them, was received with enthusiastic applause at every point.

Mr. Shepard spoke as follows: Mr. Shepard spoke as follows:
"This gathering illustrates the familiar truth that the democratic party is not a body of unchanging membership or fixed programme. We have in times past differed among ourselves in political judgment, sometimes so far as to vote on opposite sides. Nevertheless all are to-night drawn together by a commor view of present political receptions. ent political necessities and by intention or at least sincere wish, to cooperate now

"It is a mistake to fancy our party or any party is an end in litself. It can never be more than a means to an end. There is a general and long time purpose and result for which the democratic party was born and to which it is of necessity dedicated, so long as it remains true to itself. Were it not for this the divisions and sometime hostilities between men who are or who deem themselves to be democrats might well depress us. "It is a mistake to fancy our party or any

well depress us. "Nor is this fundamental faith doubtful. howsoever much we may have differed in applying it to specific exigencies or policies. It includes equality of privilege among all citizens of the republic, and therefore forprivileges to any citizen or body of citizens not in theory and in fact open on equal terms to the whole body; it forbids use of the powers of government for any purpose not common to the whole people; it forbids taxation for any purpose not trictly public; it requires every citizen to bear a share of the burdens of government fully fully ratable to his ability.

People Should Support Government "It refuses utterly and peremptorily to concede in theory or in practice that the small number of men who make up an administration or congress can determine better than the vast body, ten thousand times as numerous, of citizens.in private life, what lawful industries ought to be helped and what ought to be hindered. The democratic doctrine is summed up in the ancient aphorisms that the people should support the government and not the government support the people, and that government should rest on the consent of the governed. All who believe this summary of the law and the prophets ought to act with the democratic party, for truly they belong to it. Nor ought past differences over the means of reaching that truly democratic end and result to

stand in the way.

"Those who would frustrate rather than promote this democratic result ought not to be in the democratic party. They who believe that the government can better transact the business of the citizen than the citizen himself, who believe that in the long run it is more wholesome that a small number of able and possibly wise and possibly benevolent men should control and direct the masses of their fellow men rather than they should control and direct themselves, they to whom the speaker and direct themselves. selves, they to whom the splendor and digselves, they to whom the splendor and dig-nity of government of themselves make an end apart from the beneficence and fair-ness of its concrete purposes—all these in the politics of to-day belong, or ought to belong, to the republican party. Among them are many men, high-minded, intel-ligent, patriotic men, with whom in other fields, business, charitable, religious, literary or social. I rejoice to work. But we democrats ought not to wish them in our party. For, if they be sineare, we should receive their support only at the price of surrender of some part of the sole justifica tion, the very reason of the being, of the

Should Think of 1908. "I do not, therefore, sympathize with rogrammes of skillful and advolt manage-nent for 1904 or for any other campaign pon the idea that it is of little moment what the end desired by the voter so long as he votes with us, or upon the idea that, lest we shall alienate some part of our support, our opinions had best be secreted or our practical plans delayed until after

we are in power.
"We do well to think of 1904, but even for success in 1904 we shall do better to think also of 1906 and 1908 and the whole future. Our party ought, when it comes into pow-er, to have a true and settled purpose ready to carry out; it ought never to seek a helter skelter triumph of agglomerated and dissketter triumph of agglomerated and dis-cordant discontents with republican ad-ministration—a victory to be followed by nothing effectively useful to the country, by no exhibition of efficient, sound, orderly statesmanship on a sincere and open programme of our own. Such a victory would bring neither honor nor real power. It is always better for a party that its futilities be exhibited when out of office than when 'Above all, let us not invent an issue or

Above all, let us not invent an issue or try to. Issues grow; they are not made. Few things in public life are less admirable, few things more directly lead to failure than the effort of a great party, ignoring the purpose of its own existence, inspired by no clear doctrine and seeking no distinct result, to patch together a platform upon which harmony may bring success to adopt this plant. cess, to adopt this plank or that to catch a
passing sentiment without expectation, if
chosen to power, of putting it into practice.

Nor can anything be worse than in any
measure to rely for success on hard times.

"Do not misunderstand me to say that
the election of this year or next ought not
turn upon its own less their test. the election of this year or next ought not to turn upon its own issues. Politics is no science of principles, but the art of applying them. If politics not concerned with longtime purposes of good government and popular rights is a verificule treason it is equally plain that politics not timely is ridioulous.

Must Consult Plain People.

ridiculous.

Maket Consult Plais People.

"Conceded, then, that the issues must be great and timely and that upon them we democrate must unflinchingly take our own democratic position, no matter what the offense, how are we to recognize them? To this there is no fit answer except respectful deference to the plain and conformer are expressions of the people themselves. They taik and write about what to them is timely said important, and political parties must talk and act about the same thing.

"But what is the thing of which the American people are thinking hard and at which must center the sound, practical politics of our opposition? Is it aught else than the fear of the disappearance of industrial liberty? The talk from one end of the land to the other, in every shop, on every farm, in every street, in every parior or club, is not of the Panama canal or Venezuela or China, important as are those topics. It is not even free trade or protection or the gross wrong and folly of our Philippine policy or the alarming extravagance of administration; it is neither of these really great questions which fills the mind and dominates the anxiety of the American masses.

"The talk is of trusts on one side and trades unions on the other. There is a deep and widespread fear that American industrial civilization may come to be a mere interplay between those vast forces, in which the great body of independent small producers will cease to be independent. Originally it was upon that body of citizenship and upon the faith that it would continue the dominant power that our government of freedom and order was established.

"The long power of the republican party, the practical devotion to paternal govern-

"The long power of the republican party, is practical devotion to paternal govern-

THE ISSUE IS NAMED, ment, its vast grants of power and wealth to the 'protected' interests, its steadfast centralization of banking and financial privileges, its adoption of a colonial policy of force—these and a hundred other fea-tures of its policy, since its usefulness end-ed with the abolishing of slavery, have borne normal fruit.

No Protest Against Combination.

"I make to-night no protest against mere organization or combination of capital or labor where freedom of others is not impaired and where the power of the govern paired and where the power of the govern-ment is not thrown into the scale. The idea of limiting individual wealth doubtless is a pernicious dream. Great fortunes even in mean and unworthy hands and whether they will or not serve a valuable economic purpose so long as they represent creation of wealth by genius or saving and not through unfair privilege established by law and so long as they do not enjoy impunity and so long as they do not enjoy immunity from a just share of public burdens. The democratic party has never made, and never will make, an attack upon the free-dom of those who have lawfully made fordom of those who have lawfully made for-tunes, to make them larger. And very cer-tainly the democratic party, made up in so large part of wage earners, can never be otherwise than loyal to labor organization or stand otherwise than for its usefulness, its moral and economic necessity, its rights, its general beneficence.

Tariff Question Discussed. "To the one obvious effective step against monopolist tendencies—that is to say, the repeal of their tariff privileges—the president now peremptorily refuses his sanction. All else that he has done or will do is but child's play compared with this. I shall can be play compared with this. I shall not dispute his sincerity, but until he attempts this his sincerity is not of genuine service. Here is the one remedy immediately available and practical, even if not complete, for the evils of industrial monopoly. Before we proceed to restrictive legislation, the wisdom of which may be doubtful, the practical inefficiency of which is hardly doubtful. is hardly doubful—and before we take up, as in time the American people will have to take up, the question of taxation that rich and poor may alike bear their fuil share of public burden, we can at least repeal the most odious and burdensome of the high protective duties, the maintenance of which intact is the fundamental purpose

Body of Trust Problem. Body of Trust Problem.

"If I may borrow words of a philosopher, the trust problem is to-day the tariff problem touched with popular emotion. Indeed, sound politics is generally political or social economy touched with emotion. On the economical side the defenseless character of the high protective system has been demonstrated again and again—its artificial wastefulness. But Americans to-day are not so much concerned with that artificial wastefulness. But Americans to-day are not so much concerned with that side of the problem. It is rather the problem fused in their profound and just e-motion over the unfairness and social danger of the system of concentrated in-dustrial power and wealth-producing priv-

lege.
"Therefore, it is that I should rejoice to "Therefore, it is that I should rejoice to hear the democratic party propose not a general revision of the tariff with all of its difficulties and complications and with all of the widespread popular belief, faulty as I believe it to be, of great masses of American business and laboring men in the protective tariff, but in the first instance a removal or reduction to a revenue basis of the duties on goods the production of which is to-day practically monopolized. Instead of dealing with the whole problem of free trade and protection, instead of introductrade and protection, instead of introduc-ing doubt into almost every business, the democratic party may well deal with the few schedules in which through such prac-tical monopoly vast fortunes have been made by taxation upon the masses of peo-

made by taxation upon the masses of people.

"For that campaign public sentiment is
ready. In that campaign every argument
in favor of economic freedom can be readily made clear to the American people. Its
essential conservatism will readily appeal
to the average American citizen whatever
he may scientifically think of free trade.
Such a particular assault upon the fortress
of monopoly would succeed and promptly.
And in its beneficent result the American
people would find, as the English people
found in the days of Sir Robert Peel, an
all-sufficient reason later to support a cam-

all-sufficient reason later to support a cam-paign for demolition of the entire fortress.

"Nor is this the whole of democratic duty and opportunity at present. No wise man can fail to see that the republican estab-lishment of a new system of colonies held

can fail to see that the republican establishment of a new system of colonies held for the American republic by force of arms and at enormous cost is but another phase of the centralization of power and disparagement of equal rights.

"The democratic minority of the senate committee on the Philippines did themselves and their party knone by the bill they proposed for free trade between the Philippines and the United States during our temporary occupancy of the Islands and declaring it to be our policy to occupy and govern them only until their people should have established a stable government, have sufficiently guaranteed the performance to Spain of our treaty obligations related to the Inhabitants of the Islands, and have assigned to the United States suitable military, naval and coaling stations.

The American people are likely indeed to be awakened to the significance of the problem upon a side which is not sentimental. The enormous increase in cost of public administration since President Cleveland's second term is alarming to the last degree. And when the time comes, as come it by and by must, when we Americans shall be constrained to the harsh economics of industrial depression, an annual expenditure of \$550,000,000 (not counting the cost of the Panama canal), as against \$50,000,000, but eight years ago, will not be tolerated.

Army and Navy Expenses.

"An army largely and permanents in

Army and Navy Expenses.

sufficient demands of business.

Look to Banks for Currency.

"Since the volume of the greenbacks is fixed and their issue of necessity arbitrary and not normal, we have come to look to banks, national and state, for paper currency. Not only should the currency have the qualities of absolute security and instant redeemability into gold as the national standard of value, but it should be itsued by banks in every city and every town of the land. For many purposes small country banks are, in this respect, of more consequence than the great national banks of Chicago and New York. If the amount of the national bank currency do not increase as it is legitimately needed and decrease when it is not thus needed the very existence of that currency may be a trap for business.

"Under iniluences now dominant in it the republican party refused, after the discussion over silver coinage was ended, to accord such normal elasticity to bank currency. Again and again the business and industry of the country have been put into critical danger by the rigidity of the currency. Again and again the secretary of the treasury has exercised power of bringing or refusing relief unfit to be exercised by any one man.

Outlines Next Campaign.

Outlines Next Campaign.

"That body of citizens has struggled again and again with congress for such an asset currency, and with the approval of the republican secretary of the treasury, but in vain. It has not suited those in control of the republican parry to permit normal elasticity of the currency. I rejoice that at the late session the democrats of the house committee on banking and currency vigorously supported a reasonable and practical plan which was in substantial conformity with recommendations of the indianapolis commission. For any sound relief of this kind the country will, I believe, have to look to the democratic party. "Upon this programme let us, then, make our campaign: The establishment of equal rights, the abolition of special privilege, the maintenance of democratic self-government. The programme means resolute tariff reform, beginning with the goods which have fallen under monopoly, resolute and practical prevention of interstate commerce preferences and abuses, rigorous reduction in cost of administration, the prometion of Philippine self-government and independence and the provision of fair and normal and normally distributing charters from the government." Outlines Next Campaign.



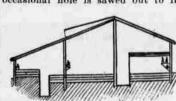
LOW COST GREENHOUSE.

of Particular Value to Those Living on Rented Land, as It Can Be Easily Removed.

A serviceable greenhouse may be erected at a low cost by using sashes which may be accumulated by any one doing extensive hot-bed work. Such a house can be put up by any handy man, and the sashes made to do eight instead of three months' service during the year.

The greenhouse I use is a three quarter span, 161/2 feet wide, running 70 feet northeast and southwest and heated by four lines of four-inch hot water pipes, which had previously done duty as boiler tubing. All the frame is of two by four inch lumber. The roof rests on four rows of posts set on two by four inch hemlock sills. These posts are sawed off to give the roof a pitch of about 20 degrees, or a drop of two feet for each six-foot sash.

Plates are nailed on each row of posts and gutter boards wide enough to cover the top of each wall. The sashes of the roof are fastened to the plates by screw bolts, and the joints and peak covered by painted canvas or roofing paper. Every third sash of the middle row serves as a ventilator, by being hinged at the top end. The back wall is double boarded with building paper between, and an occasional hole is sawed out to fa-



WELL-ARRANGED GREENHOUSE. cilitate the handling of soil, manure etc. The front wall is simply a wide two-inch plank spiked to the posts

and banked with earth. The piping is according to the "uphill" system. The flow pipe rises from the top of the boiler on a grade of one inch in 12 feet to the farther end, then across the house, and back to the first end. This is the highest point, and has an air escape. From here the pipe returns on the same level as the flow, until within six inches, where it drops to enter the bottom of the boiler. This insures proper circulation of the water.

Just before entering the boiler, the return pipe is connected by a small pipe, with an extension tank overhead, by which the pipes are kept continually full of water.

The beds in the house are laid out according to the diagram. The bed and bench on the sides are each 31/2 feet wide; the center bed six feet wide. This allows 31/2 feet for walks and boards holding the sides of the

This style of greenhouse is of particular advantage to any one on rented land, as it can be easily removed. Many growers take off the sashes every summer. When I build again, expect to make the following improvements: Glass in the front wall. 18 to 30 inches in height to catch the morning sun, posts of small pipe, because they take less space and cast less shade and possibly a wider house with smaller heating pipes and more of them .- W. S. Freeman, in Farm and Home.

REVIVING YOUNG TREES.

Hint from Australia Which Migh Be Tried with Success in the United States.

Army and Navy Expenses.

"An army largely and permanently increased, a navy very greatly increased, a programme of naval expenditures in the future far beyond the limits yet reached, a disparagement of the moral glory and material prestige of our past, a continuous and strenuous preaching of the 'strong man armed' as the supreme function of this industrial and democratic republic, our demoralizing competition with European powers to make our wasteful and unproductive expense as great as theirs and without their justification of near-by and dangerous rivals—all these are among the results of our new imperial policy.

"The republican party has of late years affected to be the guardian of sound financial policy. Whether the party which made greenbacks a legal tender and passed the Sherman silver law deserves that praise even from gold republicans or gold democrats is well open to question. But it is heyond question that the republican party does not to-day deserve the praise. Its leaders have deliberately, if not cunningly, refused to give the national bank-note currency the sound and normal elasticity the business of the country requires.

"If we are to have a national bank system it should be permitted, or, perhaps, compelled, to perform its duty in the provision of a currency made adequate and saudential adjustment to the natural and sufficient demands of business.

Look to Banks for Currency.

"Since the volume of the greenbacks is fixed and their issue of necessity arbitrary and not properly eared for, the transit from the nursery or otherwise, and not properly eared for, the transit from the nursery or otherwise, and not properly eared for, the transit from the nursery or otherwise, and not properly eared for, the transit from the nursery or otherwise, and not properly eared for, the transit from the nursery or otherwise, and not properly eared for, the transit from the nursery or otherwise, and not properly eared for, the transit from the nursery or otherwise, and not properly dark becomes shrunken; and not When young trees have been out slowly sprinkled over the soil after the trees are buried. In four or five days they must be taken out, and transplanted immediately; care being taken to cut back the tops. We have known trees thus buried when taken from the pit to look as fresh as when dug at the nursery .- Australian Country Journal.

The Money-Making Farmer. The farmer who can sell an article from his farm without taking from the land any of its fertilizing elements is sure to make a profit if the cost of the labor is not too heavy. When fat is stored on an animal, or butter is a product, the soil loses none of its fertility, as all the starch, sugar and fat on the farm comes from the air. Plants absorb carbonic acid gas and give off oxygen through the agency of their leaves, and it is this carbon in the plants which finally becomes converted into butter, lard, suet, etc.

-Troy (N. Y.) Times. Treatment for Sore Feet. From different causes cows some times get sore feet, especially becase, pare off all fragments of loose horn, wash hoof carefully with castile soap and warm water and place the foot in a vessel so that it will be covered as far up as the sore ex-tends with a solution of one pound of sulphate of zinc dissolved in one gallon of water. Use twice daily until healed up.-Midland Farmer.

### PERISHABLE GOODS.

Son-Marrying Young Man of Twen ty-Four Gives His Dotting Mother Much Concern.

In a Vermont village there lives a young man who has reached the age of 24 with no apparent thought of taking to himself a xite, althoughall his companions have either "settled" or left the place. He is regarded by the entire community as a confirmed bachelor. His mother looks upon his state with a sadness which has afforded more or less amusement to her summer boarders, tays Youth's Companion.

"There's one of his last pictures," said the mother, displaying a photograph on a small card. "It's a good likeness, ain't it? Getting kind o' drawed round the mouth, same as his pa, he is. I said to him that I'd been wanting he should have a dozen taken so I could give 'em round to his friends-young ladies—for sometimes a picture standing on a bureau, facing right to you every morning, will start a kind of affectionate feeling. I've been waiting in the hopes he'd think of it himself, but when I saw this spring that he was beginning to fade and show his age, I took matters right into my own hands, and marched him to the photographer's quick as I could. I only hope some good may come of it."

A RESOURCEFUL BRIDE.

out Sending Out After It.

the Got the Syrup for the Sauce With

Her first venture at cooking dinner in her own home had passed successfully and they sat in silence at opposite ends of the table wondering at the novelty of it all and gaz-ing at each other, relates the New York Times.

Times.

"Honestly, honestly—cross your heart—did you like it, Fred?" she asked finally.

"Never enjoyed anything so much in my life," he said, and swallowed a lump.
"Everything, everything—from soup to pudding?"

"Every mouthful, from soup to pudding," he said, bravely.

be said, bravely.

"Oh. I'm so relieved, then," she said, as a huge sigh escaped her. "You see, I forgot to order the sirup for the sauce for the pudding, and I had to have something, so I took the cough sirup, and I was so afraid the said took the cough sirup, and I was so afraid

A Cure for Rhenmatiam.

A Cure for Rheumatism.

Alhambra, Ill., Mar. 23rd:—Physicians are much puzzled over the case of Mr. F. J. Oswald, of this place. Mr. Oswald suffered much with Rheumatism and was treated by doctor after doctor with the result that he got no better whatever. They seemed unable to do anything for him and he continued to suffer till he heard of Dodd's Kidney Pill. Mr. Oswald began a treatment of this

remedy which very soon did for him what the doctors had failed to do, and they cannot understand it

understand it.

This is the same remedy that cured Hon.
Fred A. Busse, our State Treasurer, of a
very severe case of Rheumatism some years
ago, and which has since had an unbroken
record of success in curing all forms of
Rheumatism and Kidney Trouble.

There seems to be no case of these painful diseases that Dodd's Kidney Pills will
not cure promptly and perspective. not cure promptly and permanently.

Had Won.—Mrs. Brown—"So you were out again last night, eh?" Brown—"No, I was in, and I'll give you ten dollars for your share."—Detroit Free Press.

Dropsy treated free by Dr. H. H. Green's Bons, of Atlanta, Ga. The greatest dropsy specialists in the world. Read their adver-tisement in another column of this paper.

When a wife reigns she sometimes storms.

-Chicago Daily News.

Do not believe Piso's Cure for Consump-tion has an equal for coughs and colds.—J. F. Boyer, Trinity Springs, Ind., Feb. 15, 1900. Contented labor digs the grave of worry. Chicago Daily News.

## DISGUISED CATARRH

A Stealthy, Insidious, Weakening Enemy to Women-Many Thousand Women Suffer Needlessly From This Cause.

MRS. EVA BARTHO.

There are a multitude of women, especially housewives, and all other wom-en obliged to be on their feet constantly, who are wretched beyond descripn, simply because their strength and vitality is sapped away by catarrhal discharges from the pelvic organs. These women get up in the morning tired, drag themselves through their daily duties tired, only to go to bed at night as tired as before

Mrs. Eyn Bartho, 133 East 12th Street, N. Y. City, N. Y., writes:—"I suf-fered for three years with what is generally known as leucorrhea, in connection with ulceration of the womb. The doctors advoulceration of the womb. The doctors advo-cated an operation which I dreaded very much, and strongly objected to go under it. Reading of the value of Peruna. I thought it beat to give this well-known remedy a trial, so I bought three bottles of it at once. Now I am a changed woman. Peruna cured me; it took nine bottles, but I felt so much improved I kept taking it, as I dreaded an operation so much. I am to-day in perfect health, am have not felt so well for fifteen years."—Mrs. Eva Bartho.

MISS LOUISE MAHON.

Miss Louise Mahon, 3 Glea Baille Street, Toronto, Ont. Can., Secretary of the King's Daughters and Secretary of the King's Daughters and Secretary of all women knew of the benefits to be derived from taking Peruna we would have many happier and more healthful women. My health has never been too robust, and I am easily fatigued and can not stand much. About a year ago I was so run down that I had to take to my bed, and became weaker and weaker. A friend advised me to try Peruna, and I have great reason to be grateful, for in two weeks I was out of bed and in a month I was perfectly well, and I now find that my health is much more robust than formerly, so that I take Peruna once or twice a month and keep well."—Louise Mahon.

Peruna is such a perfect specific for each case that when patients have once used it they can never be induced to quit it until they are permanently cured. It begins to relieve the disagreeable symptoms at once. The backache ceases, the trembling knees are strengthened, the appetite restored, the digestion made perfect, the dull headache is stopped and the weakening drains are gradually cured. These results certainly follow a course of treatment with Peruna.

Barbara Alberty, corner Seventh and Walnut streets, Appleton, Wis., writes as follows in regard to Peruna: "For years I have suffered with back-

ache and severe pains in the side. I doctored so much that I became discouraged. A school friend told me how very much Peruna had benefited her and I sent out for a bottle, which did more to relieve me than all the other

nedicine I have ever taken. I used it faithfully for two weeks, and it com-pletely cured me. I have not had any pains since, anywhere, but feel like a new woman. I am truly thankful for what Peruna has done for me."-Bar-

Mrs. Kate Mann, SoG Bathurat Street, Toronto, Ont. Can., Vice President of the Ladies Ald Society, writes:—"I am pleased to give praise to Peruna for the blessed relief I found through its use. I suffered for years with backache and dragging down pains and often had to go to bed and stay there when I was so busy that I could illy be spared. It was therefore a simple godsend to me when Peruna was brought to my notice. Every drop seemed to give me new life, and every dose made me feel much better, and I promised myself that if I found that it cured me I would advocate it so that other suffering women should know of it. I have been in perfect health for one year. I enjoy work and pleasure because in such fine health, and no trouble seems too heavy to bear when you are in good health. Peruna has simply been a household blessing, and I never will be without it again."—Mrs. Kate Mann.

MRS. KATE MANN.



Mrs. Anna Martin, 47 Hoyt Street. Brooklyn, N. Y., writes;—"Peruna did so much for me that I feel it my duty to recommend it to others who may be similarly afflicted. About a year ago my health was completely broken down, had backache, dizzines and irregularities, and life seemed dark indeed. We had used Peruna in our home as a tonic, and for colds and catarrh, and I decided to try it for my trouble. In less than three months I became regular, my pains had entirely disappeared, and I am now perfectly well."—Mrs. Anna Martin.

Mrs. Wm. Hetrick, Kennard, Wash-

ington county, Neb., writes:
"I am fifty-six years old and have not felt well since the Change of Life be-gan ten years ago. I was in misery somewhere most of the time. My back was very weak, and my flesh so tender it hurt me to lean against the back of a chair. I had pain under my shoulder-blades, in the small of my back and hips. I sometimes wished myself out of this world. Had hot and cold spells, dizziness and trembling of the limbs, and was losing flesh all the time. After following your directions and taking Peruna I now feel like a different per-son."—Mrs. Wm. Hetrick.

If you do not derive prompt and satis-factory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case, and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Peruna can be purchased for \$1 per bottle at all first-class drug stores. Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O,

# PURIFY YOUR BLOOD



To have health in hot weather the blood must be pure the digestion good and the vital organs free from bilious impurities. NOW is the time to put yourself in shape for the season's work. PRICKLY ASH BITTERS purifies the blood thoroughly and cleanses and strengthens the stomach, liver and bowels. During the Winter months many persons by neglect acquire a costive habit and as a result of such condition the system is clogged with impurities which get into the blood. If not removed these impurities become poisonous and undermine the constitution. The admirable cleansing and strengthening effect of PRICKLY ASH BITTERS is especially appropriate in such cases. It drives out impurities in the blood, stimulates the torpid liver and restores regularity in the bowels, thus PERMANENTLY removing this disease breeding condition.

MRS. ANNA MARTIN.

Begin the season's work right-Cleanse the system of impurities and get your blood, liver and bowels in

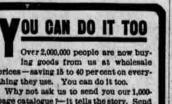
fighting trim. Through the use of PRICKLY ASH BITTERS—the world's greatest System Tonic and Blood Purifier, you can lay in a stock of vim and energy that to the busy worker is more valuable than gold. PRICKLY ASH BITTERS is a successful remedy for Kidney Disease and disorders due to Bad Digestion. Relieves Bloating after eating, Wind on the Stomach, Indigestion, Heartburn, Headache. Nervous Weakness, Faint Feeling, Dizziness. In short it puts the system in perfect order.

Half a wineglassful of Prickly Ash Bitters night and morning for a few days, will drive out that drowsy, half-sick feeling, sweeten the breath, remove sallowness and restore the clear complexion and ruddy hue of perfect health. Persons who use it during the Spring months will enjoy health. vigor and cheerfulness through the hottest weather.

## SOLD EVERYWHERE AT \$1.00 PER BOTTLE.

Refuse all substitutes said to be "Just as Good." This remedy has stood the test of years of successful battling with disease. Get the genuine. It will produce the results you desire. 19-ounce bottle for \$1.00.

STAMMERING PERMANENTLY CURED.
TERMS REASONABLE. Write to-day.
BERMAN-AMERICAN STAMMERING SCHOOL, 1622 Mississippi Ave., St. Louis, Mo.



FREE TO WOMEN

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY: gives

LIVE STOCK AND

MISCELLANEOUS ELECTROTYPES IN GREAT VARIETY for sale at the lowest prices N. KELLOGG NEWSPAPER CO., 224 Walnut Street, St. Louis, Mo.



A. N. K.-B